KOTEL'NIKOV, L.M.; YERYUKHIN, I.A. (Leningrad)

Changes in the hemagglutination titer of the plasma of the recipient in homoplatic transplantations. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap 6 no. 6:77-78 N-D '62.

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik - prof. V.I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KOTEL'NIKOV, L. M.; TURUSOV, V. S. (Moskva)

Gunshot fractures of the hip in irradiated animals treated by metallic osteosynthesis without the use of antibiotics. Arkh. pat. no.2:65-70 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (nach. - prof. V. I. Popov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova i TSentral'noy patologoanatomicheskoy laboratorii Sovetskoy Armii (nach. - prof. A. V. Smol'yannikov)

(HIP JOINT—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)
(INTERNAL FIXATION IN FRACTURES)

DEM'YANOV, V.M., dotsent; KOTEL'NIKOV, L.M., kand.med.nauk

Characteristics of the course and treatment of gunshot fractures of the hip in penetrating radiation injuries; experimental study. Ortop.,travm.i protez. no.4:35-42 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova (nach. - prof. P.P. Goncharov).
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (HIP JOINT--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(GUNSHOT WOUNDS)

KOTEL'NIKOV, L.M., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby, kand.med.nauk; POMOSOV, D.V., mayor med.sluzhby, kand.med.nauk

Acceleration of fracture consolidation by the introduction of bone meal into the site of fracture. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:21-22 D '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(FRACTURES, therapy,
bone meal admin. into site of fract. (Rus))
(BONE AND BONES,
bone meal ther. of fract. (Rus))

KOTEL'NIKOV, L.M.(Leningrad)

Method of isolating the splenic vascular system in studying the pathogenesis of hetero transfusion shock from heterogenous blood. Arkh. pat. 17 no.4:40-44 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (nachal'nik--prof. V.I. Popov) Voyennomeditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(BLOOD,
heterologous, eff. on isolated splenic vessels)
(SPLEEN, blood supply,
isolated splenic vessels, eff. of heterologous blood)

ACC NR: AP7007076

L. V. Shibayevaya and N. S. Kochurkinaya for processing the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 39,658]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007076

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/010/1577/1580

AUTHOR: Denisov, Ye. V.; Dedenko, L. G.; Dubrovina, S. A.; Kotel'nikov, K. A.; Morozov, A. Ye.; Ogurtsov, O. F.; Sokolovskiy, V. V; Slavatinskiy, S. A.; Fetisov, I. N.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. P. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Nuclear cascade process in an ionization calorimeter [Paper presented at the All-Union Conference on Cosmic radiation physics, Moscow, 15-20 Nov 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 10, 1966, 1577-1580

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, calorimeter, proton

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: Results of the calculation of the nuclear cascade process in an iron absorber were correlated with experimental data obtained on the ionization calorimeter of the Tyan'-Shan' Cosmic Ray Station. It was established that at E_0 = 300 Bev approximately 30% of the energy spent being carried away by strongly ionizing particles ("black tracks"), and the rest by protons with an energy of $\sim$ 150 Mev ("grey tracks"). Errors in the measurement of E_0 = 200 Bev associated with fluctuations in the recording of strongly ionizing particles amounted to $\sim$ 12% ($\sim$ 11% for "black tracks" and $\sim$ 4% for "grey tracks"). In measurements by means of an ionization calorimeter of the energy transmitted to π^0 mesons, ionization produced by particles originating from nuclear splitting must be considered. The authors thank N. A. Dobrotin and V. S. Murzin for valuable critical observations, V. G. Ignat'yevaya, Z. G. Yereminaya,

Card 1/2

L 4477-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP5024619 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1627/1630

AUTHOR: Dobrotin, N.A.; Zelevinskaya, N.G.; Kotel'nikov, K.A.; Maksimenko, V.M.; Puchkov, V.S.; Slavatinskiy, S.A.; Smorodin, N.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phenomenological picture of secondary particle production in nucleon interactions at hundreds and thousands of BeV. /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1627-1630

TOPIC TAGS: primary cosmic ray, secondary cosmic ray, pi meson, high energy particle, particle production

ABSTRACT: The authors briefly review the experimental data on secondary particle production by primary cosmic rays. The inelastic interaction cross section is practically constant for energies from 20 to 105 BeV, and the inelasticity is constant and equal to 0.4-0.5 for energies up to 10^4 BeV. About 90% of the secondaries are pions. Two production mechanisms are distinguished: fireball production, and production and decay of excited nucleons (isobars). Most of the secondaries are produced by the fireball mechanism. In the hundred BeV range there is a reference system in which the pions are emitted isotropically. In this system the pion energy distribution can be represented, except for a high-energy tail, by a Bose-Planck function for a temperature of 0.7-1.0

Card 1/2

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Card 2/2

KOTEL'NIKOV, K.A.

Inelasticity coefficient in interactions between [illegible] particles with energies of hundreds of [illegible] Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.11:1755-17[illegible] N '64. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000825300016-6

ACCESSION NR: AP3008298

there are energy release axes. The matrix represents a system which memorizes and analyzes the pattern of the energy release in the calorimeter. If an axis does exist, the matrix forms a pulse, which in turn activates the assembly. The matrix is composed of memory cells numbered and arranged to correspond to those of the ionization chambers. Each cell is provided with a ferrite ring with eleven coils — one basic, two control, and eight axis coils. The latter are connected so as to duplicate all possible axes in the calorimeter. The analysis of the operation of the control system shows that its use greatly improves the selection of the energy release in the calorimeter. The system described has operated successfully for half a year at the Pamir Station of the Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The efficiency in registering electron-nuclear showers was twice that of the previous system. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov62 DATE ACQ: 29Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3008298 S/0120/63/000/005/0051/0053

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, K. A.; Ogurtsov, O. F.

TITLE: Control system for an assembly for the registration of nuclear interactions with energies of 100 Gev

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1963, 51-53

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear interaction, nucleon nucleon interaction, electron nuclear avalanche, Wilson chamber, ionization calorimeter, memory cell

ABSTRACT: A new control system has been developed to increase the efficiency of an assembly consisting of a Wilson chamber and an ionization calorimeter designed for the investigation of nucleon-nucleon interactions with energies between 100 and 1000 Gev. This system utilizes the electron-nuclear avalanche in the calorimeter. The number of energy release axes is limited by the space resolution of the calorimeter with reference to the avalanches created by nuclear active particles passing within the solid angle of the assembly. A ferrite matrix is used for recording the processes where

Card 1/2

24.6700

S/048/62/026/005/001/022
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Guseva, V. V., Dobrotin, N. A., Zelevinskaya, N. G., Kotel'nikov, K. A., Lebedev, A. M., and Slavatinskiy, S. A.

TITLE: Experimental data on nucleon-nucleon interactions at ~100 Bev and their interpretation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 5, 1962, 549 - 557

TEXT: Experimental data on NN-interactions, obtained by a team of the Laboratory of Cosmic Rays of the Physics Institute AS USSR at its Pamir station (3860 m), are discussed. Photographs of such interactions revealed the presence of showers with asymmetric particle emission in the c.m.s. Of 48 showers, 18 showed marked asymmetry. The data obtained with the arrangement shown in Fig. 1 were evaluated by conventional statistical methods and also by the Monte-Carlo method. It is shown that the probability of asymmetric showers being caused by fluctuations in the meson angular distribution does not exceed some per cent. The fact that the shower symmetry depends on the inelasticity ratio of the interacting nucleons

Card 1/10

33157
S/120/61/000/006/028/041
E032/E514

24.6830

AUTHORS: Kotel'nikov, K.A., Ogurtsov, O.F. and Khromykh, N.Ye.

TITLE: The use of plutonium α-sources in an "ionization calorimeter"

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1961, 126-127

TEXT: It is pointed out that large arrays of ionization chambers are being widely used in cosmic ray studies to determine the energies of electron-nuclear showers produced by cosmic ray particles. It is necessary to maintain the purity of the working gas in these chambers. The purity is usually controlled with the aid of a 0.1-0.5 μC Co^{60} specimen and pulses due to this source are used to determine the working conditions. The present authors put forward a different method of controlling the operation of ionization chambers. In this method each ionization chamber contains an open Pu^{239} α-source deposited electrolytically on a stainless steel disc and having an activity of $5 \cdot 10^5$ disintegrations per minute. Pu^{239} has the advantage that in addition to the 5.1 MeV α-particles it gives only soft γ-rays which are easily absorbed by the walls of the

Card 1/2

KOTELNIKOV K.A.

KOTELINKOV, K.A., LEBEDEV, A.M., SLAVATINSKY, S.A., DOBROTIN, N.A., GUSEVA, V.V., and ZELVINSKAYA, N.G.

"Experimental Data on Nucleon-Nucleon-Interaction at the Energy of Hundreds of GeV and Their Interpretation,"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on Cosmic Rays and Earth Storms, Kyoto, Japan, 4-15 Sept 1961.

3.2410

S/058/61/000/010/017/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Grigorov, N.L., Guseva, V.V., Dobrotin, N.A., Lebedev, A.M., Kotel'nikov, K.A., Murzin, V.S., Rappoport, P.D., Ryabikov, S.V., Slavatinskiy, S.A.

TITLE: Studying nucleon-nucleon interactions at $\sim 2 \times 10^{11}$ ev energies

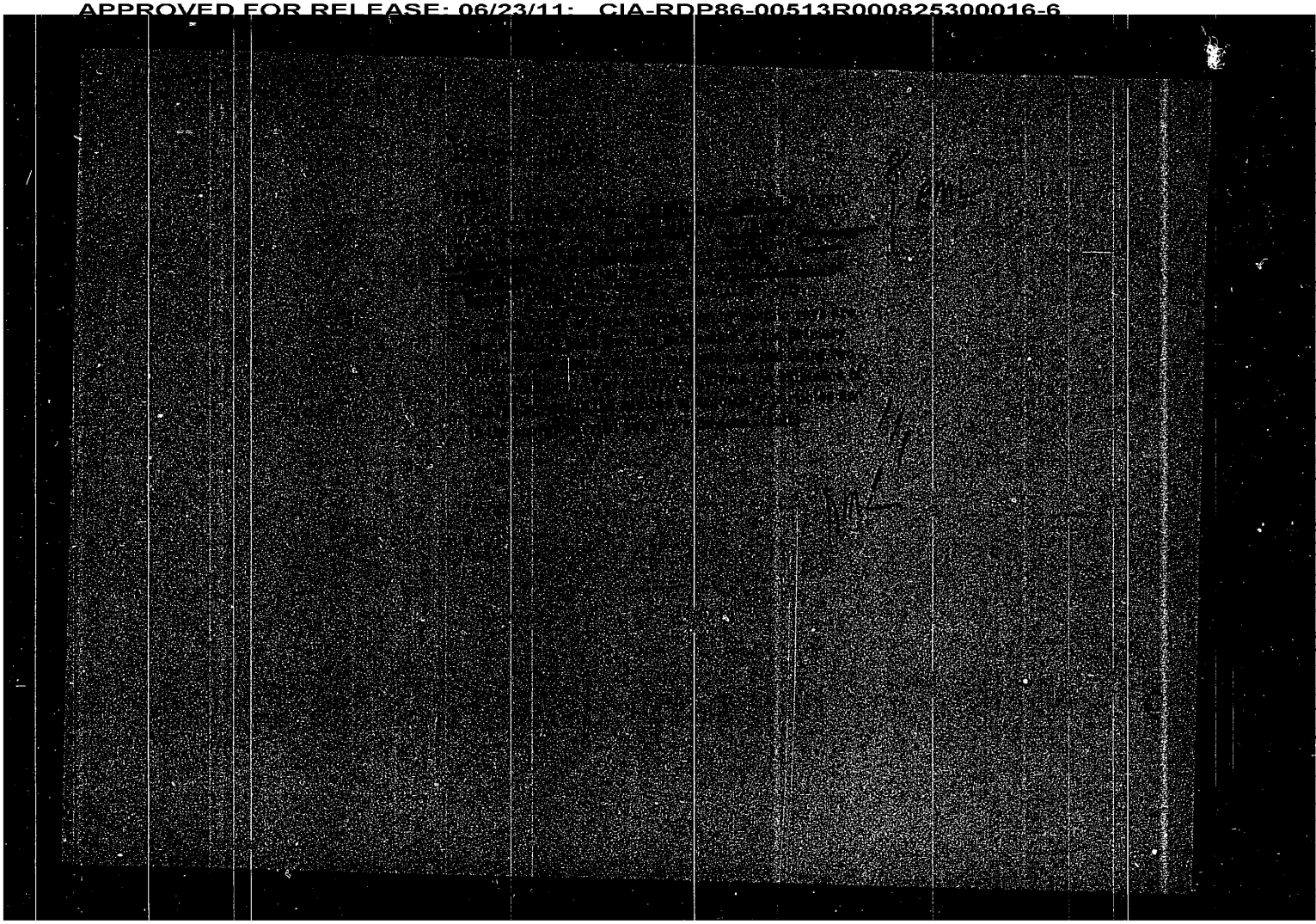
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 96, abstract 10B501 ("Tr. Mezhdunar. konferentsii po kosmich. lucham, 1959, v. 1", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960, 140 - 153)

TEXT: The authors present the results of an investigation, by means of the "calorimetric" method, of nucleon-nucleon interactions at energies of $\sim 2 \times 10^{11}$ ev, conducted at Pamir (3,860 m above sea level). They describe the equipment for determining the energy of primary particles, energy distribution of secondary particles, inelasticity coefficient, and present data on correlated pairs, angular distributions of particles in individual interactions, and consider in detail symmetric and non-symmetric showers.

L. Dorman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1



of the particle before being deflected in the magnetic field it is possible to determine the momentum and the sign of the charge of the shower-producing particle. In the case under investigation p_{max}=50 BeV/c. However, by using two WILSON chambers the "light intensity" of the device was considerably diminished. Altogether, four pictures of showers with more than four charged secondary particles were taken, from which it was possible to determine

the momentum of the primary particles. In the case of [illegible] possible to determine the distribution of the energy of the primary particle over the secondary particles and the angular distribution of the particles in the center of mass system.

Shower No 27.16.: The particle producing this shower, which has a positive charge, is most probably a proton. If a nucleon-nucleon collision is assumed the conservation of energy and momentum within the limits of measuring errors holds, if a neutron emitted under a small angle carried off a momentum of about 2,3 BeV/c. Reaction must then develop according to the scheme $p + p \rightarrow 3\pi^+ + 2\pi^- + p + n$. Conservation of charge excludes the possibility of pn-interaction. The angle of emission and the momentum of the particles are shown in a table.

Shower No 68.18.: The primary particle is apparently a negative pion with ~ 6,5 BeV, which has been produced in the graphite filter arranged above the measuring device. This shower was probably produced by the reaction $\pi^- + n \rightarrow 2\pi^+ + 3\pi^- + p + m\pi^0$, where m denotes the number of neutralized pions.

Shower No 6.116.: The momentum of the primary particle amounted to 54 BeV/c. The process was able to take its course according to one of the following schemes: $p + n \rightarrow 3\pi^+ + 2\pi^- + n + m + k\pi^0$ or $p + p \rightarrow 3\pi^+ + 2\pi^- + p + n + k\pi^0$.

INSTITUTION: Physical Institute "P.N.LEBEDEV" of the Academy of Science in the USSR

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.Ye.

Using surface active agents in tapping pays. Neft. khoz. 40 no.5:64-66 My '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Surface active agents)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; POPOV, N.N.; VARAVA, V.I.; ANISIMOV, A.T.

Influence of the size and cross-section of a furnace on the technical and economic indices of blast-furnace smelting of ferromanganese. Stal' 25 no.10:880-883 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

L 8610-66
ACC NR: AR5014365

after-18-digit-point system. There are 48 digits in a word (one number or one instruction). An operation code takes 6 digits. Special routine also takes 6 digits; the balance is divided among the three addresses. The computer has 4 types of storage: (1) an internal magnetic storage for 512 words with an access time of 6 microsec; (2) an intermediate magnetic-drum storage for 1024 words with an average access time of 10 millisec; (3) a nonvolatile magnetic-drum storage for information readout with a capacity of 2048 words and an average access time of 10 millisec; (4) a magnetic tape of 100 000-word capacity. The working frequency of the computer is 25 kc; the synchronization depends on the magnetic drum. A total of 39 instructions can be carried out, and the average speed is 1500 operations per sec. The adder is of the trigger-register type with a high-speed carry, no shift. Data photo input reads from a telegraph tape; manual keyboard input is also provided. A 20-number-per-sec output uses a printer. The computer comprises 4000 transistors and takes 3 kw. It occupies an area of 15 m^2. Bib. 7, fig. 1.

SUB CODE: 09

jrn

Card 2/2

L 8610-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AR5014365 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/005/B057/B058

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 5B422

AUTHOR: Breydo, M. D.; Goncharov, A. M.; Zheglova, N. V.; Zarnitsyn, G. D.; Kotel'nikov, I. V.; Moshkina, T. V.; Tarantovich, A. S.

TITLE: TEVM digital computer

CITED SOURCE: Tr. po vopr. primeneniya elektron. vychisl. mashin v nar. kh-va, Gor'kiy, 1964, 171-173

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, industrial digital computer

TRANSLATION: The TEVM digital computer is intended for planning operation and route flowsheets on the basis of developed algorithms and for other functions connected with processing. The necessity of storing the characteristics of the product is a special feature of the machine; the volume of this information is rather large. The TEVM machine has three addresses and operates on a fixed-

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.343

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; BERDNIK, A.A.

Increasing the durability of hot blast air ducts in blast furnaces.
Metallurg 9 no.4:13 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.

STARSHINOV, B.N.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L.; SINITSKIY, V.D.; SINITSKIY, V.I.

Making pig iron with a combined blow. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.9: 56-70 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KOROSTIK, P.O.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; PANEV, G.A.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I.; SOLDATKIN, A.I.; POPOV, N.N.; DUNAYEV, N.Ye.; YAROSHEVSKIY, S.L.

Blast furnace smelting with coke made of a charge having an increased content of gas coal. Met.i gornorud. prom. no.6:7-10 N-D '63. (MIRA 18:1)

STARSHINOV, B.N., knad.tekhn.nauk; SINITSKIY, V.D., inzh.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L., inzh.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V., inzh.

Processes of deexidation and slag formation in blast furnaces operating on natural gas. Stal' 22 no.10:871-876 O'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Blast furnaces)

L 22007-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022805

matrix has the same minimum circuit structure, (2) two of the three exceptional cases have equivalent structures up to the inversion of input. A detailed description of the proposed algorithm of minimum circuits synthesis is given. The author expresses his thanks to A.S. Alekseyev for his cooperation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Physico-Technical Institute at Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: 09, 12

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 BK

L 22007-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5022805 UR/0141/65/008/004/0815/0821

35
34
B

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, I. V.

TITLE: Algorithm of minimum circuits synthesis on threshold elements with three inputs for the case of three variables

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 815-821

TOPIC TAGS: isomorphism, algorithm, circuit theory, computer theory

16

ABSTRACT: An algorithm was considered for the synthesis of all isomorphic minimum circuits of binary functions of three variables on threshold elements with three inputs built up according to the majority principle. The existing methods of circuit synthesis based on methods of formal logic did not always yield their minimal logical form, nor the minimal number of consecutively closed switches or the isomorphic circuits. The algorithm under consideration was freed of these deficiencies; however, its application was limited to the case of three variables. The author gave a classification of funtions of three variables based on the notion of a noncoincidence matrix and obtained the following results: (1) with the exception of three cases, the class of functions corresponding to the same noncoincidence

Card 1/2 UDC: 51-507

LAVRENT'YEV, M.L.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; TARASOV, F.P.; TARASOV, V.P.

Smelting foundry pig iron with low-basicity slags. Metallurg 5 no.9:3-6 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Zavod im. Il'icha.
(Cast iron--Metallurgy)

POKHVISNEV, A.N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TARASOV, V.P., inzh.; TARASOV, F.P., inzh.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V., inzh.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L., inzh.

New charging equipment for blast furnaces. Stal' 22 no.1:16-17 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Zhdanovskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

STARSHINOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SINITSKIY, V.D., inzh.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L.

Slag formation in blast furnaces operating at high pressures. Stal' 21 no. 1:12-17 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov i zavod im.Il'icha.
(Blast furnaces) (Slag)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; F NOMAREV, P.U.; GRINBERG, Yu.I.; GALAYEV, I.P.; TORBA, V.G.; POPOV, N.N.; VARAVA, V.I.

Making ferromanganese with the use of manganese carbonate ores. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:6-9 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

STARSHINOV, B.N.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; SINITSKIY, V.I.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.L.
SINITSKIY, V.D.

Blast furnace operation with an addition of natural gas to the blow.
Metallurg 6 no.7:4-8 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zavod im. Il'icha i Ukrainskiy institut metallov.
(Blast furnaces)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.

An algorithm for the synthesis of minimal schemes on threshold elements with three inlets for the case of three variables. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 8 no.4:819-821 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

24,2200

S/020/62/143/004/023/027
B101/B138

AUTHORS: Kotel'nikov, I. V., Korenev, N. A., and Yermolina, T. D.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of saturation magnetization, and the magnetic structure of nickel films obtained by the chemical method

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 4, 1962, 908-910

TEXT: The magnetic behavior of chemically precipitated nickel films was investigated. (I) Ni was precipitated at 87°C from a bath of (g/l) 30 nickel sulfate, 10 sodium hypophosphite, and 10 sodium acetate. The same surface (12.5 cm^2) was treated with different bath volumes: 15-ml bath changed 24 times (1); 70-ml bath changed 18 times (2), and 500-ml bath changed 3 times (3). It was found that the coatings consisted of ferromagnetic and nonferromagnetic layers, and had different I_s temperature dependences. (Fig. 1). (II) 15 copper samples were successively coated for 10 min each in a 500-cm^3 solution. The last three samples were no

Card 1/2

A Device for Studying the Control Algorithms of Traffic

S/020/60/132/01/19/064
B014/B01[illegible]

each of which is assumed to hold for some time. In order to be able to observe the traffic with a given control algorithm, the device mentioned above was built. The authors chose a type of crossroad at which two two-way roads meet, and it was assumed that regulation be carried out by means of a four-point traffic light. The control circuit is illustrated in Fig. 2. Random traffic events are simulated here by means of eight buzzer generators which indicate the vehicles approaching the crossroad by emitting pulses. Eight counters count the vehicles which are indicated by fifteen lights. The control algorithm is realized by a special programing device. The codes are transformed by a device which also processes information. Digital computers may be used for these two devices. The observer's desk is shown in Fig. 3. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Research Institute of Physics and Technology of Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

PRESENTED: October 3, 1959, by M. V. Keldysh, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1959

Card 2/2

S/020/60/132/01/19/064
B014/B014

AUTHORS: Yablonskiy, S. V., Gil'man, A. M., Kotel'nikov, I. V., Potylitsyn, P. M.

TITLE: A Device for Studying the Control Algorithms of Traffic

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 1, pp. 78-81

TEXT: By way of introduction, the authors refer to an investigation carried out by V. V. Korobkov at Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University) in which it is shown that automatons for traffic regulation, which meet the requirements of modern traffic, are very complicated. It was necessary to build a device for the proper choice of control algorithms. Such a device was designed at Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Gor'kiy State University), and its mode of operation is described in the article under review. First, the main elements of traffic on a crossroad are explained, and the traffic itself is divided into three groups according to the direction and change in direction on the crossroad. Furthermore, the geometric conditions and the control algorithm are referred to as being the main elements of traffic on a crossroad. Here, the six control algorithms shown in Fig. 1 are discussed,

Card 1/2

BELEVTSEV, G.A.; GAVRILENKO, N.G.; GRINENKO, I.M.; KOROSTIK, P.O.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.V.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; POPOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SEMIK, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TOTSKIY, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHESTOPALOV, I.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: SOLDATKIN, A.I.; SOLOMKO, V.P.; SOLOMATIN, A.M.; BOLOTSKIY, D.V.; ZAPOROZHETS, N.P.; BESSCHASTNYY, A.Ye.; SHVETS, N.Kh.; LIKHUNIN, S.D.; SHUMSKIY, L.B.; VAS'KOVICH, N.A.; YEROKHINA, A.I.; GELYUKH, B.A.

Desulfuration of pig iron in a fast-revolving and continuous drum. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:3-5 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.N.; MUKHTAROV, M.

Repairing spindle heads of piercing mills. Sbor.rats.predl.vnedr.v proizv. no.1:25 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy truboprokatnyy zavod.
(Machine tools--Maintenance and repair)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.G., mashinist.

Improving the operation of deaerators. Energetik 4 no.6:15-16 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Feed-water purification)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.G., starshiy mashinist

Operation of condensate pumps. Energetik 11 no.8:14 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

MIKULINSKIY, A.S.; VOROB'YEV, V.P.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.A.; Prinimal uchastiye LALETIN, G.M.

Use of tubular electrodes in industrial electric furnaces for steel smelting. Stal' 22 no.4:318-219 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel--Electrometallurgy) (Electric furnaces)

Tubular electrodes used in ...

high-speed filming (900 - 1,000 frames per second) with an CKC-1M (SKS-1M) camera. The current intensity was recorded with a self-recording H-376 (N-376) ammeter. The following furnace operation parameters were obtained using tubular and conventional electrodes:

	Tubular electrode	Conventional electrode
Electrode consumption, kg/ton steel	6.98	6.31
Idem, with deduction of the burning losses	6.51	6.11
Electric power consumption, kwh/ton steel	718	708
Average periodicity of electrode build-up, heats/electrode	4.1	4.4
Furnace runs (calculated by the crown condition) smelts	92	85
Average number of cut-offs of the oil switch per heat	2.2	3.1
Power coefficient per heat, cos φ	0.831	0.827

The tests did not reveal any economic effect of using tubular electrodes; they have certain advantages, however. Tubular electrodes, as compared to conventional ones, are capable of focusing the electric arc below the operating end; the per-

S/133/62/000/004/005/008
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Mikulinskiy, A.S.; Vorob'yev, V.P.; Kotel'nikov, I.A.

TITLE: Tubular electrodes used in industrial-scale electric steel smelters

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1962, 318 - 319

TEXT: The authors, together with G.M. Laletin, carried out tests with tubular electrodes to investigate the electric conditions of the furnace operation for different smelting periods, the duration of smelting, the total and reactive electric power consumption, the quantity of molten steel, electrode consumption, the external condition of the electrodes, (working end) after each smelting, the nature of cracks and the degree of oxidation of nipple-joints when these electrodes were used. Tubular electrodes, 400/80 mm were tested and compared to conventional 400-mm diameter electrodes, in 27 - 29-ton furnaces with a three-phase, 8,000 kw transformer. The furnace crown was made of dinas bricks, the walls of chrome-magnesite bricks and the bottom of magnesite. The transformer operated in five stages: 260, 229, 208, 150 and 118 v, the rated phase current on the up-side being 780 amp, that of the down-side 17.7 amp. The behavior of the electric arc when operating with conventional and tubular electrodes was determined by

Card 1/3

NURMAGAMBETOV, S., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza; BALTABAYEV, I. (Alma-Ata); SULTANOV, G. (Alma-Ata); BESCHASTNOV, P.; ZERSHCHIKOV, N. (Alma-Ata); KOTEL'NIKOV, I. (Alma-Ata); KORZH, I.

Letters from Kazakhstan. Voen. znan. 40 no.4:18-20 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Nachal'nik shtaba grazhdanskoy oborony Kazakhskoy SSR (for Nurmagambetov). 2. Predsedatel' ispolnitel'nogo komiteta rayonnogo Soveta deputatov trudyashchikhsya i nachal'nik grazhdanskoy oborony, Alma-Ata (for Baltabayev). 3. Starshiy instruktor Kazakhskogo respublikanskogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR (for Beschastnov). 4. Nachal'nik otryada pervoy meditsinskoy pomoshchi rayonnoy bol'nitsy No.2, g. Talgar (for Korzh).

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.

Interfarm building organizations build storehouses for seeds.
Sel'.stroi. no.8:6 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predsedatel' Kurskoy oblastnoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii.
(Collective farms--Interfarm cooperation)
(Seeds--Storage)

KURMAYEV, A.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.; SLEPININ, V.

Work of State Bank enterprises under the new conditions. Den. i kred. 20 no.6:34-38 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Bashkirskoy respublikanskoy kontoroy Gosudarstvennogo banka (for Kurmayev). 2. Upravlyayushchiy Omskoy oblastnoy kontoroy gosudarstvennogo banka (for Kotel'nikov). 3. Upravlyayushchiy Udmurtskoy respublikanskoy kontoroy gosudarstvennogo banka (for Slepinin).
(Agriculture--Finance) (Banks and banking)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I.

Building a synthetic fiber plant in Kursk. Na stroi.Ros. no.4: 7-8 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Kurskogo stroitel'no-montazhnogo upravleniya No.5. (Kursk- Textile factories)

KOTEL'NIKOV, I., master

Forms for making ventilation boxes. Stroitel' no.10:13 O '58.
(MIRA 11:11)
(Ventilation) (Concrete construction--Formwork)

Kotel'nikov, G. Ye.

KOTEL'NIKOV, GLEB EVGEN'EVICH.

Parashiut. Predisl. G. Gromova. Moskva, Detgiz, 1943. 125 p., illus., ports. (Voennaia biblioteka shkol'nika)
Title tr.: The parachute. (Juvenile edition)

TL750.K6

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.V.

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; GANAGO, O.A.; BAGROV, I.N.; SHELEKHOV, V.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: MAKAYEV, S.V., inzh.; RYABOKON', N.K., inzh.; KOTEL'NIKOV, G.V., inzh.; PUCHKOV, S.G., inzh.; STAROSELETSKIY, M.I., inzh.; BAKHAREV, V.P., tekhnik.

Developing a technology for the manufacture of lightweight railroad car wheels. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.9:1-4 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

(Car wheels) (Forging)

New Wheel-rolling Shop of the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine.

checked, passed for dressing and then for mechanical working. After mechanical treatment the wheels are passed into a rotating bottom ring furnace for heating followed by hardening by spraying with water with a temperature of 20-30 °C and 4-5 atm. pressure. Hardened wheels are passed into soaking pits for tempering (500 - 520 °C for 3.0 - 3.5 hours). The present scheme of cutting ingots into semis is shown in Fig.26. Steel used: 0.5 - 0.7% C, 0.6 - 0.9% Mn, 0.15 - 0.35% Si; ≤0.05% S, ≤0.05% P. Data on the distribution of defects in rejected wheels during the first quarter of 1957 are given in the table. In conclusion, it is stated that an improvement in the stability of centering of top and bottom stamps in presses is necessary. There are 1 table and 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KOTEL'NIKOV G.V.

133-7-12/28

AUTHOR: Makayev, S.V., Kotel'nikov, G.V., Staroseletskiy, M.I. and Narutskaya, L.A., Engineers.

TITLE: New Wheel-rolling Shop of the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine (Novyy kolesoprokatnyy tsekh Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, V.17 No.7, pp. 616 - 621 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the wheel-rolling shop designed by Gipromez for the Production of 180 000 tons of wheels with their mechanical and thermal treatment is given. The distribution of equipment is shown in Fig.1. Main points: 14 ingot-cutting machines (at present capable of cutting 11-13 ingots per shift each), two four-zone ring furnaces with rotating bottoms for pre-heating semis before deformation (furnace capacity - 216 semis), 3 000-ton press for primary reduction and piercing, 7 000-ton press for the final forming of semis; wheel-rolling mill; 2 500-ton bending press. The duration of the whole operation on presses and rolling mill is 2.5 - 3 min. In order to prevent the formation of flakes, packets of 6 wheels with a temperature of 450 - 600 °C are transferred into soaking pits for isothermal treatment at 600 °C for 3 hours (altogether 48 soaking pits of 2 150 mm in diameter and 2 110 mm in depth). After cooling in air in packets, the wheels are

Card1/2

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.N.

Characteristics of the equilibrium shift in the series uranium-radium in uranium deposits containing hard bitumens. Atom. energ. 19 no.5:474-475 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. N.

10

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5425

Fedorov, N.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Compiler

Kratkiy spravochnik inzhenera-fizika: Yadernaya fizika. Atomnaya fizika (Concise Handbook for the Engineering Physicist: Nuclear Physics. Atomic Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1961. 507 p. 28,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.F. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Maxel'.

PURPOSE: This reference book is intended for engineers and physicists working in the field of atomic and nuclear physics.

COVERAGE: The first seven parts of the book contain the most necessary reference material on atomic and nuclear physics. The remaining parts present information and data from other related fields. The last part gives the information on systems of units compiled from the new GOST specifications, physical constants, and some mathematical data. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each part of the book.

Card ~~1/15~~

L 21932-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6014488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0474/0475

AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Singularities in uranium-radium series equilibrium shift in uranium deposits with solid bitumens

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 474-475

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, radium, radioactivity

ABSTRACT: Changes in the radioactive equilibrium coefficients of uranium were determined in 3 solid bitumen deposits located at distances of hundreds and thousands of miles from each other, in areas of different geological features and climatic conditions. The anomalies in the equilibrium were determined on the basis of samples taken in horizontal and vertical directions, in an attempt to establish the laws governing the changes in the equilibrium. At increasing depths the equilibrium coefficient was found to shift toward the Ra up to 600% or more. At greater depths this was reversed and the ores were found to be in an equilibrium state. The lowest diluvial layer was characterized by a depletion of the Ra content. Horizontally, in a direction away from the original deposit, the radioactive equilibrium in the diluvial minerals gradually changed toward Ra but this shift could be followed only if the slope of the area was slight. This regular behavior may be used to establish the location of the primary deposit within a field of well-formed radioactive diluvium. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18, 08 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65

Card 1/1 nst

UDC: 553.495

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. F.

State Inst. Microbiology and Epidemiology for South Eastern SSSR, (-1944-).

"On the Complete Antigen of both Pestiferous and Pseudotuberculous Microbes,"

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 12, 1944.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000825300016-6

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A.

Helminths of water birds and the helminthological evaluation of the bodies of water in Pskov Province. Trudy VIGIS 11: 92-102 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

PETROCHENKO, V.I., prof.; KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A., kand. veter. nauk

Chemoprophylaxis of Echinuria infection in ducks. Veterinariia 40 no.8:51-52 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika Skryabina.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042970 S/0048/64/028/007/1234/1243

AUTHOR: Groshev,L.V.; Demidov,A.M.; Kotel'nikov,G.A.; Lutsenko, V.N.

TITLE: Spectrum of gamma-rays from neutron capture by iron 56 /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tibilisi 14-21 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriy fizicheskaya, v.28, no.7, 1964, 1234-1243

TOPIC TAGS: neutron capture, gamma-ray spectrum, iron

ABSTRACT: The γ-ray spectrum excited in thermal neutron capture by natural iron was recorded with a magnetic Compton spectrograph that afforded a resolution of 0.3% above 2 MeV and 0.6% at 1 MeV, and is described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M. Demidov, V.N.Lutsenko and A.F.Malov,Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.24,791,1960). Sixty γ-rays were observed with energies from 1.264 to 10.038 MeV and intensities from 7×10^{-4} to 0.215 photons per capture. The assignment of these γ-rays to the various iron isotopes is discussed, and it is concluded that 44 of them arise from transitions in Fe^{57} induced by neutron capture by Fe^{56}. The hardest γ-ray assigned to Fe^{57} has an energy of 7.642 MeV. The spectrum was analyzed, and a level scheme is presented for Fe^{57} which includes, in addition to the 7.643 MeV $1/2^-$ state into which the

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042958

loss energetic lines. This can be explained by a hypothesis of N.Starfelt (Preprint, 1963) involving the M1 giant resonance. The present authors offer an alternative explanation based on the assumption that the neutron is captured in an s state. E1 transitions to the low-lying levels would then be multiparticle transitions, and thus weak, and M1 transitions would be forbidden by the orbital angular momentum selection rule for the neutron. A decision between the two explanations might be reached by determining the character of the transitions concerned, for these should be M1 transitions in the one case and E1 transitions in the other. Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 010

3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4042958

A.F.Malov, Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.25,1069,1961). The β-spectrum was examined from 60 to 2500 keV, but the large continuous background prevented lines from being observed at energies greater than 200 keV. Below this energy ten internal conversion lines were distinguished. The most intense line (74 keV) was assumed to be the K conversion line of the M1 transition from the 97 keV isomeric state (R.C.Greenwood,Phys. Rev.129,345,1963) and to have the theoretical value of the internal conversion coefficient. From this assumption, and from the relative intensities of the γ-rays obtained by private communication from O.Schult, the internal conversion coefficients of six other lines were calculated and their multipole order determined. Five lines were found to be due to E1 transitions and one to an M1. One of these assignments is in conflict with a previous assignment by A.S.Melioranskiy, L.F.Kalinkin and I. V.Estulin (Vozbuzhdenny*ye sostoyaniya Rh^{104}. Izd.Mosk.gos.un-ta 1963). If one assumes that the most energetic of the observed neutron capture γ-rays is due to direct transition to the ground state, one finds that the calculated neutron binding energy is in good agreement with the value obtained from the (d,p) reaction, and that of the 30 levels that lie within the region that has been explored by means of the (d,p) reaction, all but 5 coincide with previously known states. A striking feature of the γ-ray spectrum is that the high-energy lines resulting from transitions to levels lying below 0.8 MeV are generally considerably lower energy than the

ACCESSION NR: AP4042958 S/0048/64/028/007/1118/1123

AUTHOR: Groshev, L.V.; Demidov, A.M.; Kotel'nikov, G.A.; Lutsenko, V.N.; Pelekhov, V.I.

TITLE: The levels of rhodium 104 excited in thermal neutron capture /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tibilisi 14-21 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv.Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.7, 1964, 1118-1123

TOPIC TAGS: neutron capture, gamma ray spectrum, decay scheme, electron spectrum, rhodium

ABSTRACT: The γ-ray spectrum of Rh^{104} excited by thermal neutron capture in Rh^{103} was recorded with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with a resolution of 0.3%. The spectrometer and the experimental technique are described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N.Lutsenko and A.F.Malov, Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.24,791,1960). Fifty-one lines were observed with energies from 4.885 to 6.998 MeV and intensities from 9×10^{-5} to 2.3×10^{-2} photons per capture. The internal conversion spectrum of Rh^{104} was observed with a magnetic spectrometer having a resolution of 0.6%. Again the instrument and experimental techniques are described elsewhere (V.I.Pelekhov and

, L. V.; DEMIDOV, A. M.; KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.; LUTSENKO, V. N.

"Gamma-Rays from the Reaction $Sc^{45}(n,\gamma)Sc^{46}$."

"The Spectrum of Gamma Rays from the Reaction $Fe^{56}(n,\gamma)Fe^{57}$."

reports submitted for All-Union Conf' on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

IAE (Inst Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

GROSHEV, L. V.; DEMIDOV, A. I.; KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.; LUTSENKO, V. N.; PELEKHOV, V. I.

"Levels of the Nucleus Rh^{104} Excited by the Capture of Thermal Neutrons."

reports submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

IAE(Inst Atomic Energy, AS USSR)

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A.

Helminthological testing of reservoirs as a method of prophylaxis of helminthiases in poultry. Veterinariia no.12:45-47 D '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika Skryabina.

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A.; SHADIYEV, N.

Gamma-ray spectrum of Eu^{150} decay. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 27 no.2:286-289 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Europium isotopes--Decay) (Gamma-ray spectrometry)

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.

"Helminthological investigation of reservoirs as a method of prophylaxis against helminthosis in fowl."

report to be submitted at the 17th World Veterinary Congress, Hanover, West Germany, 14-21 Aug 63.

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, All-Union Institute of Helminthology imeni Academician K. I. Skryabin).

"Role of wild birds in helminth infestation of domestic ducks"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 9, September 62, p. 38

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A., kand.veterinar.nauk

Role of wild birds in the infestation of domestic ducks by helminths. Veterinariia 39 no.9:38-40 S '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii imeni akademika K.I.Skryabina.

PETROCHENKO, V.I.; KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A.; BALAKIN, V.M., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Using reservoirs for poultry raising and the prevention of helminthiases]Ispol'zovanie vodoemov dlia vyrashchivaniia ptitsy i profilaktika gel'mintozov. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'-khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 137 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Parasites--Ducks) (Parasites--Geese)

KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Life cycle of Filicollis anatis (Acanthocephala) and epizootiology of Filicollis infection in ducks. Trudy VIGIS 6:7-19 '59.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Parasites--Ducks)
(Filicollis)

[illegible], V.I., [illegible] biol.work; [illegible]'NIKOV, G.A., [illegible]nd.vetrenik

Prophylaxis of helisthiosis in waterfowl in the Far East. Veterinariia 36 no.9:34-37 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut gel'mintologii im. akademika K.I. Skryabina.
(Soviet Far East--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Poultry--Diseases and pests)

VOLKOV, V.A.; FEDOROVSKIY, N.P., kand.biolog.nauk; PENIONZHKEVICH, E.E., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; MASLIYEV, I.T., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KRIKUN, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PATRIK, I.A., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; MALINOVSKAYA, A.S., kand.biolog.nauk; DAKHNOVSKIY, N.V., kand.biolog.nauk; ORLOV, M.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; REDIKH, V.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GOFMAN, M.B., zootekhnik; GRIGOR'YEV, G.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORIZONTOVA, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FEOKTISTOV, P.I., kand.veter.nauk; KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A., kand.veterin.nauk; SHKUDOVA, R.I., red.; BALAKIN, V.M., red.; GRADUSOV, Yu.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, G.S., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Duck raising] Utkovodstvo. Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. R.S.F.S.R., 1959. 284 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya ptitsevodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Volkov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepromyshlennosti (for Grigor'yev). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for Gorizontova).
(Ducks)

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.

"Hymenolepis in Ducks in Khabarovskiy Kray and Their Biological Peculiarities."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

All-Union Institute of Helminthology (Moscow)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000825300016-6

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Helminths. R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1958, 7328

Author : G. A. Kotel'nikov
Inst : Not Given
Title : Experiments on the Testing of Filicin in the Fascioliasis of Larged Horned Cattle (Prelim. Information)

Orig Pub: Sb. rabot. Vologod. n-i. vet. opytn. st. 1956, vyp. 3, 78-86.

Abstract: Filicin (a preparation of the rootstock of the male fern) introduced perorally once in a dose of 0.1 - 0.3 grams/kilograms, and twice in a dose of 0.1 - 0.2 grams/kilograms, proved to be ineffective in the fascioliasis of large horned cattle.

Card 1/1

FD 316

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.

Card 1/1

Author : Kotel'nikov, G. A., Aspirant

Title : Filicollis in domestic ducks

Periodical : Veterinariya, 6, 30-32, June 1954

Abstract : Filicollis anatis (Schrank, 1788) are worms parasitic in the intestines of ducks; they belong to the class of Acanthocephala worms. The males of these worms are up to 8 millimeters in length and up to 1.5 millimeters in width; the females are up to 25 millimeters in length and up to 4 millimeters in width. The crustaceous animals are usually the intermediate hosts of these worms. Asellus aquaticus, the intermediate host of Filicollis anatis, can be found in fresh waters (more often in stagnant fresh waters). Results of study of the development of Folicollis anatis worms and the epizootology of the disease caused by them revealed that the most effective method of control is by keeping healthy fowl away from places where infected ducks were discovered. Illustrations.

Institution : All-Union Helminthological Institute imeni K. I. Skryabin

Submitted :

KOTEL'NIKOV, G. A.

"The Growth Cycle of the Causative Agent of Filicollis in Domestic Ducks and the Eqizootiology of the Diseases Produced." Cand Vet Sci, All-Union Inst of Helminthology imeni K. I. Skryabin (VIGIS), Min Agriculture USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 456, 24 Jun 55

KOTEL'NIKOV, F.S.; GOL'DBERG, L.I.

Microflora of the conjunctival sack and its resistance to antibiotics. Vest.oft. no.4:72-74 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glaznoye otdeleniye Magnitogorskoy 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy.
(CONJUNCTIVA--MICROBIOLOGY) (ANTIBIOTICS)

16(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3148

Kotel'nikov, Fedor Grigor'yevich

Dvukhstoronnyye tablitsy ravnomernogo deleniya okruzhnosti na chasti (Two-column Tables for Dividing a Circle Into Equal Parts) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 270 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: A. Ya. Tikhanov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Tool Making: R. D. Beyzel'man, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The tables are intended for persons working with jig-boring machines and indexing devices, as well as for inspectors, process engineers, and designers.

COVERAGE: The two-column arrangement of these tables enables the division of a circle in clockwise and counter clockwise directions. Angles are expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds. The left column represents the increasing value of angles up to 180°, while the right column is the reverse of the left. The sum of angles in one line is equal to 360°. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/2

TUBENSHLYAK, Z.L.; KOTEL'NIKOV, E.F.

Automatic device for controlling valve knocks in engines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.11:46-47 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorosel'khozmash.
(Tractors--Engines--Valves)

TEODOROVICH, G.I.; KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.; MAMEDOV, A.A.

Nature of the mixed-layered montmorillonite-hydromica formations in the Lower Cretaceous sediments of the Caspian-Kuban oil- and gas-bearing region of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:413-416 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva. Submitted May 19, 1965.

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.

Morphology of hydr[illegible] and kaolinite [illegible] depending on the lithological [illegible]teristics and degree [illegible] the postsedimental changes of ancient sedimentary rocks of marine origin. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.2:442-445 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh [illegible]yemykh AN SSSR. Submitted August 29, 1964.

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.; ANUROV, B.A.

Results of the study of clay minerals in the Maikop sediments of Ciscaucasia. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no.1:96-105 '64
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.

Morphological characteristics of montmorillonite formations in sedimentary rocks. Min. sbor. no.17:60-68 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy i neftyanoy promyshlennosti pri Gosplane SSSR, Moskva.

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.

Diffractometric study of clay minerals in Maikop sediments in Ciscaucasia. Rent.min.syr. no.3:107-115 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

KOTEL'NIKOV, D.D.

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(Clay)

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(MIRA 13:5)

(Crimea--Clay)

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larger particles are broken and occur in the sediments as fragments. The question of genesis of the extensive kaolinite clays of the Lower Carboniferous of the Russian platform as well as the Createous of Kazakhstan is more complicated. As these kaolinites are higher dispers the more probable is a wide distribution and wide deposition of Pre Devonian (and Paleozoic and Mesozoic) weathering rind. The kaolinite genesis in the sandy aleuritic rocks is still more complex. The clearly pseudo-hexagonal form of the particles plays here in the process of authigenic mineral formation a much more vital role. Thus here the mechanism of formation can be different for the large and small crystalline kaolinite types. Also clastic particles could recrystallize, and even a pure authigenic formation of kaolinite is possible in some cases (Lower Carboniferous and Upper Cretaceous). There are 1 figure and 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute, AS USSR)

The Morphologic Characteristics of Kaolinite in Sedimentary Rocks

found: a) coarse crystalline (Fig 1: a,b), found in the Lower Frasnian Stage of the Devonian (Fig 1 a), and in the Tertiary (Fig 1 b); b) fine crystalline found in sandy, aleuritic rocks of the Lower Carboniferous (Fig 1 b) and the Upper Cretaceous (Fig 1 g). A difference between the coarse and fine crystalline kaoline is also apparent in the thickness of the crystals: in the former the particles are relatively thin and half-transparent for electrons and in the latter, thicker and, for electrons, opaque. The relative size of the particles in the sandy aleuritic rocks varies only a little, while in the clays it varies considerably. In Pre-Devonian Time, in part of the Devonian, and especially in the Lower Jurassic, crystalline rocks weathered to thick kaolinite rinds (Refs 7,8). According to the author's studies, the kaolinite particles of the weathering rinds are mostly large, although thin, and therefore resemble the sedimentary kaolinite of the Upper Devonian and Tertiary. The analogous morphology of the alluvial and marine sedimentary kaolinite suggests that the source of the sedimentary clays of the Upper Devonian and Tertiary lies in contemporaneous weathering rinds. In this case especially the

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AUTHOR: Kotel'nikov, D. D.

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ABSTRACT: Sedimentary kaolinite formations are known to be peculiar to continental (Refs 1-3) or strongly brackish, littoral marine (Refs 4,5) deposits. Kaolinite occurs either as clay (kaolinite clay) or as cement of sandy aleuritic rocks. The author, by means of an electron microscope, was able to determine that: a) the morphology of the kaolinite particles depends on the particular lithologic characteristics of the rocks, and b) that the different dispersion grades of kaolinite depend upon the geologic age of the rock. Kaolinite particles occur either as well-formed pseudo-hexagonal crystals in sandy aleuritic rocks (Fig 1: a-g) or as more or less broken crystal fragments in clay formations (Fig 1: d,e). In kaolinite formations of different ages, 2 sizes of crystalline kaolinite were

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Clay minerals in Pachina sediments of the southeastern Tatar A.S.S.R.
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(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Clay)